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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Central Intelligence Bulletin

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completed.

DIA and DOS
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25 July 1970

Page Denied

No. 0177/70
25 July 1970

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Cambodia: The military situation is generally quiet.

[redacted] at Kirirom in Kompong Speu Province [redacted] government forces [redacted] still are surrounded and being supplied by air. No new attacks were reported against the military training center at Romeas, in Kompong Chhnang Province, which has been under attack since last weekend.

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US military attaché personnel, who recently visited Kompong Thom and Siem Reap cities, report the situation is calm in both places, and morale of Cambodian Army troops is high. The local commander in Kompong Thom told the attachés that the high losses the Communists have suffered are responsible for the current lull there. He added, however, that the enemy is now regrouping for fresh attacks.

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[redacted] the recapture of the village of Srang, 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, which was occupied by the Communists on 19 July. Government losses at Srang reportedly were light, while at least 47 Communists are claimed to have been killed. [redacted]

[redacted] 50 Cambodians were included in the North Vietnamese unit that led the attack.

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There are indications that Communist forces may be readying new attacks on Prey Veng and Svay Rieng cities. [redacted] four enemy battalions are deployed southeast and northwest of Svay Rieng, and one enemy battalion has been sighted seven miles north of Prey Veng.

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Loyal to Lon Nol

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[redacted] Lon Nol has the loyalty of the officer

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corps because he has taken a personal interest in their careers. Before Sihanouk's ouster, assignments and promotions of all army officers were reviewed by Lon Nol, and he made frequent trips to the field to obtain first-hand knowledge of the officers' capabilities and problems.

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Communist China: Peking's decision to resume technical classes at the university level follows two years of intense debate over educational reform.

The decision was disclosed in an article in the latest issue of the party theoretical journal Red Flag describing the resumption of regular operations at Tsinghua University--China's foremost engineering school. Billed as a major policy pronouncement, the article suggests that the Tsinghua experience is to serve as a guide for China's other technical schools and colleges, few of which have offered meaningful programs for nearly four years.

The Red Flag article is the first authoritative guideline on higher education since Mao Tse-tung's call in July 1968 for a radical revamping of China's pre - Cultural Revolution university system. At that time, Mao "instructed" that university schooling had to be shortened, that the curricula be drastically revised in favor of more political and vocational training, and that students be drawn from among the workers, peasants, and the army.

The lengthy delay in working out a specific program for reformed technical education and discussions of the Maoist prescriptions in public media, however, suggest that they occasioned bitter divisions over the future of higher education. Nevertheless, it appears that the chaos in the universities, the four-year lag in scientific and technical training, and stubborn resistance by China's intellectuals have forced the regime to take a more moderate approach toward reforming at least the higher technical schools.

Thus, the Red Flag article reveals that Tsinghua has adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward former professors, a curriculum that reserves an important place for advanced theoretical training, and a period of schooling which, for some students, goes beyond the timeframe set by Mao. Moreover, the article hints that Tsinghua intends to admit more students with better academic qualifications and lays

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heavy stress on improving scientific research and "professional training."

For the past two years nearly all of China's major universities have been going through a difficult "purification" process designed to produce a teaching staff and student body considered politically reliable. There have been signs that this process has been marked by intense personal and policy feuds, however, and these may continue to hamper the resumption of normal academic life even after the universities are reopened.

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Italy: The persistent rift between the two Socialist parties over the limits of cooperation with the Italian Communist Party increases the possibility that an interim minority government will be put in power until fall.

The rift appears to have been the primary cause for the failure this week of conservative Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti's effort to form a new center-left government. President Saragat may still ask some other Christian Democrat, such as Paolo Taviani, to make another attempt at a four-party center-left coalition, but there is little to suggest that a new premier-designate would succeed where Andreotti failed.

The approach of Italy's traditional two-week vacation period beginning 15 August increases the likelihood that a minority cabinet may be attempted. During this period political maneuvering in Rome comes to a halt. A minority government would limit cabinet posts to Christian Democrats, but would expect the parliamentary support of both of the Socialist parties and the Republicans.

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Cyprus: Leftists have launched several new initiatives in the wake of their recent election successes.

A delegation of North Koreans arrived unexpectedly from Cairo on 18 July, an unprecedented visit evidently arranged by President Makarios' leftist personal physician. After calling on the head of the Greek Cypriot Communist party AKEL, they held a press conference at which they denounced the US. Although a Foreign Ministry official said earlier that they would not be received officially, the North Koreans called on Makarios on 22 July.

In a separate move, AKEL's newspaper stepped up its attack on the British sovereign bases on Cyprus with charges that a nuclear storage area and a missile site had been established within them. The paper also claimed that the British had begun construction of a new base to replace facilities lost in Libya.

Makarios will now probably make a point of receiving an official South Korean group, which is presently in Ankara and has been seeking an invitation to Nicosia. Even so, the leftists' recent initiatives could alarm those elements, especially in Athens and Ankara, that are opposed to further leftist gains on Cyprus.

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Czechoslovakia: Communist Party conservatives have apparently failed in their efforts to impose a harsher party purge. Several regional party organizations, including the important Prague city committee, have announced the impending conclusion of the party membership card exchange "interviews" initiated in January to purge the party of reformists. Early indications are that no more than a fourth of the members have been ousted, leaving a party membership of about a million. This is a considerable victory for party leader Husak, who has committed himself to a policy of "reconciliation" rather than retribution. [REDACTED]

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France-Libya: The French are seriously concerned over the delivery of Soviet arms to Libya. A Foreign Ministry official in Paris has suggested that the French will be taking a new hard look at the Libyan situation in the light of Soviet deliveries when the French ambassador to Libya returns to Paris shortly for consultations. Since the Franco-Libyan military assistance package, including about 110 Mirage aircraft, was signed last January, French hopes for rapid cultural and economic expansion in Libya have dimmed considerably. Despite the difficulties of dealing with the Libyans, Paris would probably be reluctant to abandon its efforts to implement the January contract. [REDACTED]

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Somalia: After over four weeks of delay, the military government has officially charged the American-owned Midnight Sun with violations of Somali territorial and internal waters. The principal obstacle thus far to a resolution of the incident has been the intense suspicion toward the US that exists among members of the ruling Supreme Revolutionary Council. This feeling, already strong before the ship was detained, has been fed by apprehension that it was engaged in espionage activities. The present charges--contained in a note from the Somali Foreign Ministry to the US Embassy--suggest the government may not allege espionage as had been feared. Nevertheless, the note offers no hint what further steps the government plans or when the ship might be released.

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Saudi Arabia - Yemen: Saudi Arabia formally recognized the Yemen Arab Republic on 23 July,

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The Saudi move should open the way for recognition by other states

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The British Foreign Office has already stated that it will probably take the formal step of extending recognition within a week. This will then leave only France, Morocco, and the US--which now has an interests section in Sana--as the major states that do not fully recognize the republican government.

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USSR-Libya: The Soviet civil airline, Aeroflot, will initiate weekly flights to Tripoli on 31 July. The new route will be flown by IL-18 turboprops and will include stops at Vienna and Lagos, which are already served by Aeroflot. The service will be carried out under a long-standing air agreement originally signed in 1963. With the addition of Libya, Aeroflot will serve all Arab countries except Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

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International Labor: Britisher C.W. Jenks, the recently elected head of the International Labor Organization (ILO), has told the US that a Soviet citizen will become assistant director general of the ILO effective 1 August. The Soviets have been angling for this position for some time, and Jenks maintains that the decision on the appointment was made during the term of his predecessor, US citizen David Morse. The position would give Moscow a policy-level office to use in its continuing campaign to undermine the ILO's tripartite structure of national representation by governmental, employer, and employee delegates. Employer and employee groups at the ILO--the Chamber of Commerce and the AFL-CIO represent the US--are likely to be very upset over this development, and some may boycott the organization.

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